Rules of Tajweed

Throatal Letters:

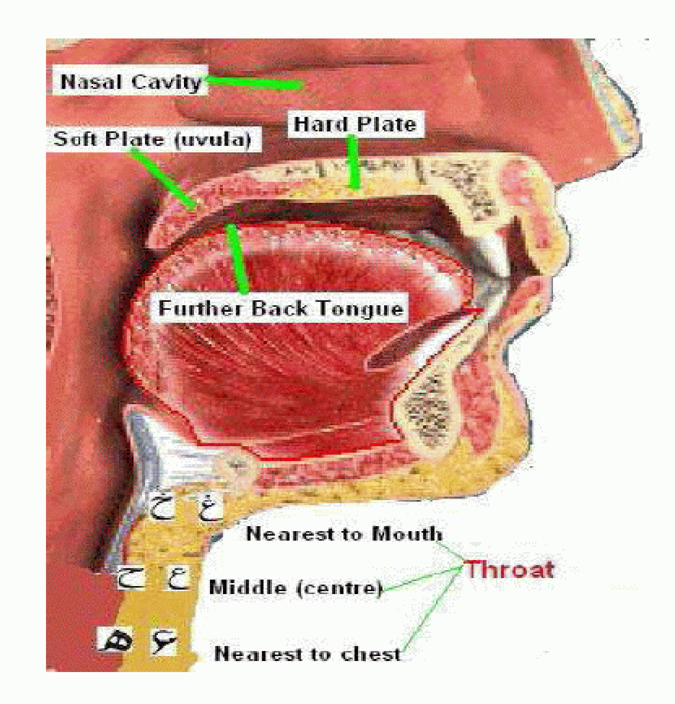
There are six (6) throatal letters.

These letters are pronounced from three levels of throat.

(1) Bottom of the Throat (ء ھ)

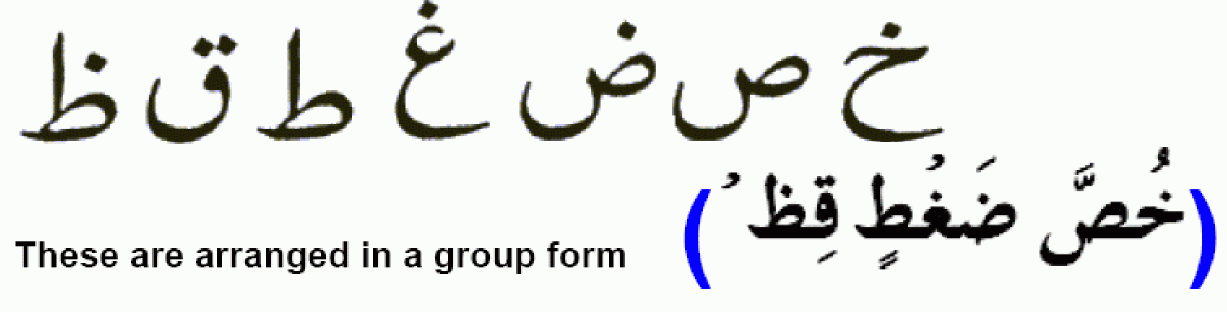
(2) Middle of the Throat (ح ع)

(3) Top of the Throat (خ غ)



Bold Letters:

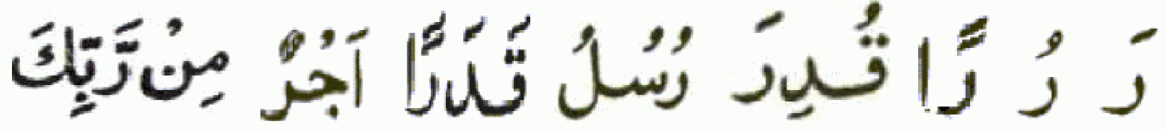
There are seven (7) bold letters.
These letters are pronounced with a heavy and strong voice.



These are arranged in a group form (خُصَّ ضَغْطٍ قِظْ)

Ra (ر) has some exceptions. It may be bold or light.

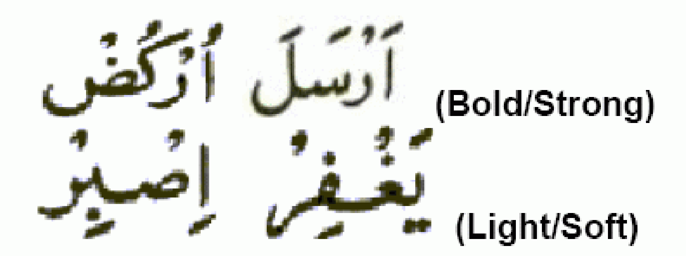
- It is bold when it has any harakat (movement) upon it.



- It is light when it has any harakat (movement) below it.



- When it has a sakoon (jazm) on it then we will look the letter before it. If the previous letter is a bold letter or it has any harakat (movement) upon it then Ra becomes bold and if it has any harakat (movement) below it then Ra becomes light.


(Bold/Strong)

(Light/Soft)

Note: We will apply the same rule on laam (ل) in the word Allah (الله). We will recite it bold or light looking at the letter before it.

Harakaat (Movements):

There are three harakaat (Movements) in Arabic.

(1) ـَ *(Fathah or Zabr)* اَ بَ

(2) ـِ *(Kasrah or Zer)* اِ بِ

(3) ـُ *(Dammah or Pesh)* اُ بُ

Sukoon (jazm) Link sign: *(ـْ)*

A letter having a harakat (movement) sign *(ـَ ـِ ـُ)* is called *Mutaharrik* (moved) letter. If a letter is without a harakat sign, it is called s*aakin (resting) letter, and* a sign *(ـْ)* appears over this letter is called *Sukoon* (*jazm*).

اَنْ اِذْ اَمْرْ

Silent letters:

The letters having no sign on them (empty letters) are called silent letters. Since they do not produce any sound of their own therefore, they should be overlooked. These silent letters generally occur when *Alif* waw and *Ya (Maddah*) are involved. Also letter *.Lam*. (ل) frequently becomes silent where the definite article *(al)* is prefixed to a word.

عَلٰى رَضُوا وَالتِّيْنِ

TANWEEN: (ً ٍ ٌ)

It means a single harakat (movement) with a hidden *Noon saakin (نْ)*. Instead of writing a harakat and Noon saakin *(نْ)* separately, the respective harakat sign is doubled. Thus letter Noon Saakin *(نْ)* is sounded but not written.

1:- Fathatain (Double Fathah/Dow Zabr): (ً)

حًا خًا دًا (مًا is equal to مَنْ)

Fathatain generally has a long vowel letter *Alif* .

2:- Kasratain (Double Kasrah/Dow Zer): (ٍ)



3:- Dammatain (Double Kasrah/Dow Pesh): (ٌ)



Ghunnah:

Saying the voice of meem or noon completely into the nose for a while is called Ghunnah, whereas Ikhfaa mean hiding the voice of noon or meem partially into the nose.

Maddah Letters:

There are three (3) maddah letters. اوي

1:- Alif Maddah: (ـَا)

When Alif has no movement or sukoon (ا) and the letter before Alif has a *Fathah/Zabr* (ـَ) on it, then letter Alif is called Alif Maddah and will be prolonged for 2 measures of harakah (2 seconds).

بَا تَا ثَا اَصَابَ

(Standing Fathah/Zabr) (ـٰ) It is also equal to Alif Maddah and will be Prolonged for 2 measures of harakah (2 seconds).

ذٰ is equal to ذَا and كِتٰبٌ is equal to كِتَابٌ

Note: If anytime the letter Alif appears with harakat or sukoon, this is not a true Alif but it is letter Hamza. Letter Alif appears always empty, It may come with *Madd* sign and always comes after another letter, whereas the letter Hamza may come with a movement as the first letter in a word.

إِنَّمَا آَصَابَ

2:- Wao Maddah: (ـُوْ)

When wao has a sakoon/Jazm (وْ) and the letter before wao has a Dammah/Pesh (ـُ) on it, then it is called Wao Maddah and will be prolonged for 2 measures of harakah (2 seconds).

بُوْ تُوْ حُوْرٌ

(Standing Dammah/pesh) (ـٗ) It is also equal to Wao Maddah and will be Prolonged for 2 measures of harakah (2 seconds).

وٗ is equal to وُوْ and دَاوٗدَ is equal to دَاوُوْدَ

3:- Ya Maddah: (ـِيْ)

When ya has a sakoon *(يْ)* and the letter before ya has a Kasrah/Zer (ـِ) on it, then it is called Ya Maddah and will be prolonged for 2 measures of harakah (2 seconds).

بِيْ تِيْ أَخِيْهِ

(Standing Kasrah/Zer) (ـٖ) It is also equal to Ya Maddah and will be Prolonged for 2 measures of harakah (2 seconds).

يٖ is equal to يِيْ and إِلٰفِ is equal to إِيْلَافِ

Leen letters:

There are two (2) Leen letters.

1:- Wao Leen: (ـَوْ)

When wao has a sakoon/Jazm (وْ) and the letter before wao has a *Fathah/Zabr (ـَ)* on it, then it is called Wao Leen.

بَوْ تَوْ يَوْمَ

2:- Ya Leen: (ـَـيْ)

When ya has a sakoon/Jazm (يْ) and the letter before ya has a *Fathah/Zabr* (ـَـ) on it, then it is called Ya Leen.

بَيْ تَيْ بَيْتِ

Madd (Prolongation): (ـٓـ)

Madd sign (ـٓـ) indicates to prolong (stretch) the *Maddah* letters (Alif, wao and ya) or Leen letters (wao and ya).

Note: There are several kind of *Madd,* Duration of stretching (4 to 6 measures of harakah) and it depends on adjacent letters in a word. The detail rules are essential for advanced learner only, but we should understand the basic madds.

1. Madd-e-Muttasil
2. Madd-e-Munfasil
3. Madd-e-Aaridh Waqfi
4. Madd-e-Laazim

1:- Madd-e-Muttasil: *(Long Madd)*

The Madd (ـٓـ) in which after maddah letter, the next letter is hamza in the same word is called Madd-e-Muttasil. It is prolonged from 4 to 6 measures of harakah (4 to 6 seconds).



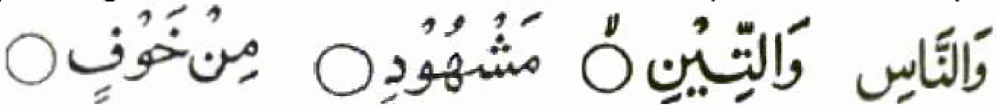
2:- Madd-e-Munfasil: *(Short Madd)*

The Madd (ـٓـ) in which after maddah letter, the next letter is hamza in the beginning of the next word is called Madd-e-Munfasil. It is optional and may be prolonged from 4 to 6 measures of harakah (4 to 6 seconds).

لَآ إِلٰهَ يَتْبَعُهَآ أَذًى

3:- Madd-e-Aarith Waqfi:

The Madd (ـٓـ) in which after maddah or Leen letter, the harakat (movement) of the last letter of the word will be changed into a sakoon which is temporary due to stopping, is called Madd-e-Aarith Waqfi. It is also optional and may be prolonged from 4 to 6 measures of harakah (4 to 6 seconds).



4:- Madd-e-Lazim:

The Madd (ٓ) in which after maddah letter, there is an original sakoon or shaddah in the same word or in the starting of next word is called Madd-e-Lazim. It is prolonged from 4 to 6 measures of harakah (4 to 6 seconds).



Echo/Qalqalah Letters:

There are five (5) echo or qalqalah letters.
When these letters come in the Qur'an with sakoon (ْ), we make an echo sound after sakoon by opening the lips. We shall pronounce them with more force, when there is a shuddah (ّ) on the letter and little lighter when there is a sakoon (ْ).



Shaddah: (ّ)

If a *Tashdid* sign (ّ) appears over a letter, then the letter is said again. The first time having s*ukoon (jazm)* and the second time with harakat.
A letter having *Tashdid* sign is called .Mushaddad.

رَبْ بَ = رَبَّ رَبَّنَا اِنَّمَا

If a *Tashdid* sign (ّ) appears over meem or noon then meen and noon will be recited with Ghunnah.

اِنْ نَ = اِنَّ ثُمْ مَ = ثُمَّ

IDGHAAM (MERGING):

Idgham (Merging) means to mix up one thing into another. When two letter having a similar point of articulation or similar kind, appear side by side first letter with (*saakin*) and the second letter with *Tashdid* with following characteristic

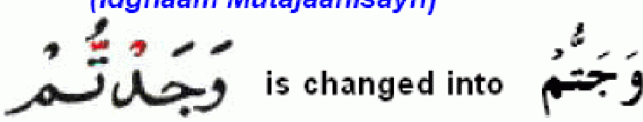
(1) Same letters Example د and د - ل and ل *(Idghaam Mithlayn)*



(2) Letters with similar origin Example ب and م - ل and ر
ن and ر (*Idghaam Mutaqaaribayn)*



(3) Related letters Example ت and ط or ط and ت - ت and د
(Idghaam Mutajaanisayn)



In such cases the letter with *sakoon will be merged (suppressed or not pronounced) with the second letter.*

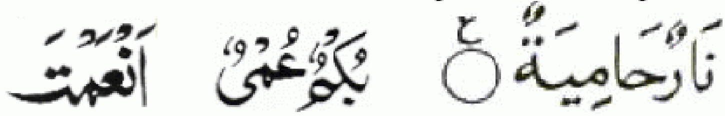
The rules of *Nun Saakin* and *Tanween:*

There are four (4) rules of noon sakin and noon tanween.

1. Izhaar (saying clearly)
2. Idgham (Merging or Mixing)
3. Iqlab (Converting or changing)
4. Ikhfaa (Hiding)

1:- Izhar: (Saying Clearly)

If any throatal letter (ء ه ع ح غ خ) comes after *Noon saakin* or *Tanween*, then it will be read normally without any Ghunnah.



2:- Idgham-e-Yarmaloon: (ي ر م ل و ن *)*

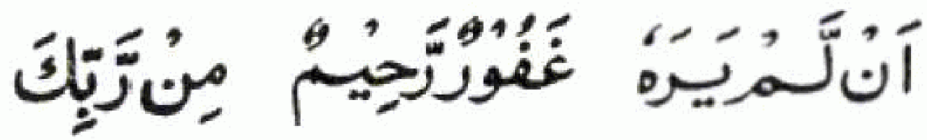
There are six (6) yarmaloon ي ر م ل و ن (يَرْمَلُوْن) letters. These are divided into two groups.

(i) Idgham with Gunnah: (partial or Incomplete *Idgham* in yamoon. ي م و ن .)

مِنْ مِّثْلِهٖ خَيْرٌ مِّنْهُ خَيْرًا يَّرَهٗ فَمَنْ يَّعْمَلْ

(ii) Idgham without Gunnah: (Complete *Idgham* . ل ر .)

The sound of *Noon* will disappear completely.



3:- Iqlab: *(Conversion to tiny Meem . م.)*

If letter Baa (ب) comes after *Noon saakin* or *Tanween* then *Noon saakin* is changed into *Meem saakin (م)*, with nasal sound.

عَلِيمٌۢ بِهٖ اَبَدًاۢ بِمَا مِنۢ بَعْدِ

4:- Ikhfaa: *(Hiding)*

If after noon sakin or noon tanween any other letter appears except the six letters of Throat, Yarmaloon and Baa, then the noon saakin or noon tanween will be recited with Ikhfaa. We will hide the voice of noon into the nose for two seconds.

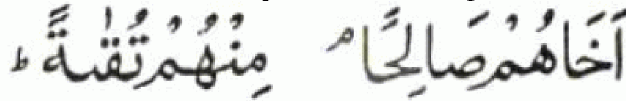


The rules of Meem *Saakin:*

1. Izhaar-e-Shafwi
2. Idgham-e-Shafwi
3. Ikhfaa-e-Shafwi

1:- Izhar-e-Shafwi:

If any letter, except Meem *(م)* and Baa (ب) comes after meem saakin (مْ), It will be read normally without any Ghunnah.



2:- Idgham-e-Shafwi:

If two meem *(م م)* come together at the same time then these are merged to one another and Idgham will take place with a nasal sound.

اِلَيْكُمْ مُّرْسَلُوْنَ

3:- Ikhfaa-e-Shafwi:

If the letter Baa (ب) comes after meem saakin (مْ), then we hide the sound of meem into Baa and Ikhfaa will take place with a nasal sound.



Waqf (Stop): *(O)*

The proper pausing *(waqf)* and starting *(ibtida)* while reciting is essential for a reader of Glorious Quraan. With an improper pause or start at a word or verse, the meaning of a sentence could be distorted.

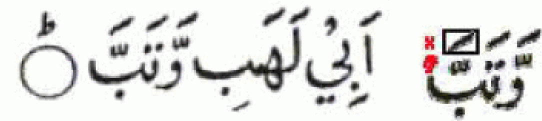
How to Pause (Waqf)

If a pause is made at any word for any reason, in most case the last letter of a word must be made saakin.

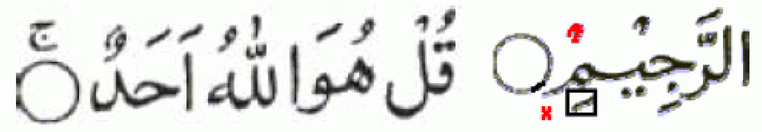
Exception: *Fathatain* (ـً) and letter Taa (ة).

ذُرِّيَّةً طَيِّبَةً ۝ اَلْفَافًا ۝ اَذًى ط

If a pause is made over a *Tashdid* letter at the end of a word, its *haarakah* will drop, but the letter must be pronounced with force in order to distinguish between a sukoon and a *Tashdid.*



There are many other punctuation marks that generally appear in the middle or end of a verse. The detail of this is beyond the scope of this course. As a general rule for the beginner, make a pause whenever one find such marks namely, وقفه - صلى - وقف النبى - قف - ق - ط - ص - ج - مـ - ز
exception: لا



Tiny Noon substitution of Tanween:

An Arabic grammar rule. In some instances if there is a letter with *Tanween* and next letter is *Hamza* then the *Tanween* is written into two separate components:

(1) *Tanween* will change to corresponding single vowel ـَ ـِ ـُ.

(2) A tiny *Noon* with Kasrah is written under letter *Hamza* .



The Rule of Ana: (أَنَا)

If anywhere in the Qur'an the word Anaa (أَنَا) appears, it will be read as if it is Ana (أَنَ). Notice the second alif (ا), which was connected to the (نَ), is ignored.

info@equranschool.com